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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

09/437,135

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YAMAZAKI

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EXAMINER

MMC2/0320

SIXBEY FRIEDMAN LEEDOM & FERGUSON PC 8180 GREENSBORO DRIVE SUITE 800

MCLEAN VA 22102

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2813

DATE MAILED:

03/20/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Application No. 09/437,135

Applicant(s)

Yamazaki et al.

Office Action Summary

Examiner Erik Kielin Group Art Unit 2813

This action is FINAL .	المحملة والمعادرين والم
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.	
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to solve the solve to the solve	to respond within the period for response will cause the ons of time may be obtained under the provisions of
Disposition of Claims	is/are pending in the application.
Claim(s) 1-37	is/are periodic from consideration
Of the above, claim(s) 15-28	is/are withdrawn from consideration
Claim(s)	Is/are allowed.
X) Claim(s) 1-14 and 29-37	is/are rejected.
Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
☐ Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers Xi See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing. The drawing(s) filed on	isapproveddisapproved. y under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d). of the priority documents have been umber)08/721,526 ne International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 X Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 X Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413 X Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152 	
SEE OFFICE ACTION O	N THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

- 1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-
 - (d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 08/721,526, filed on 9/26/96.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art (APA) in view of either Ang et al. ("Electrical characterization of low-pressure chemical-vapor-deposited silicon dioxide metal-oxide-silicon structures" <u>Journal of Applied Physics</u> 73(5), pp. 2397-2401, 1 March 1993).

Applicant's APA discloses that it is known in the art to make a TFT by forming a semiconductor film comprising amorphous silicon over a substrate; crystallizing said semiconductor film by irradiating a laser light; forming an insulating film on the crystallized semiconductor film by vapor phase deposition (Applicant's specification, pages 2-4).

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Applicant APA does not teach annealing the insulating layer in an atmosphere comprising an oxygen gas.

Ang teaches the benefits of depositing an insulating layer for a gate oxide using LPCVD and then thermally annealing in oxygen using a Heatpulse 210T rapid thermal processor which emits high intensity IR light (see attached document, page 1, from UC-Berkeley obtained by the Internet for verification) in order to reduce the interfacial layer density (called both "fixed charge density" and "interface state density" therein) to well below 10¹¹ cm⁻². (See Abstract and section entitled "Experiment.")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Applicant's APA with Ang for the numerous benefits taught by Ang.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-13, 29, 30-33, and 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's APA in view of Roy (US 5,153,701) and Wolf (Silicon Processing for the VLSI Era, Vol. 1, Lattice Press: Sunset Beach, CA, 1986, pp. 57-58) or alternatively in view of Roy and JP 58-098933.

Applicant's APA is applied as above.

Roy teaches the benefits of using LPCVD or PECVD and TEOS to form an insulating film comprising SiO₂ on a semiconductor film for use as a gate electrode and then annealing in oxygen for the express purpose of reducing interfacial layer density (called "charge traps" or

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"interface trap density" therein). (See column 2, lines 16-21; column 3, lines 23-44; column 7, line 41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Applicant's APA in view of Roy for the reasons indicated in Roy or specifically annealing in oxygen to reduce interfacial layer density.

Then the only difference is that high intensity IR annealing is not taught.

Wolf teaches the benefits of rapid thermal annealing using high intensity IR. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the high intensity IR annealing method of **Wolf** for the **Roy** annealing source of heat for the reasons in **Wolf**.

Alternatively, JP 58-098933 teaches the benefits of using CVD to deposit an insulating film comprising SiO₂ on a silicon substrate, followed by UV, IR or laser annealing to expressly reduce the interfacial layer density (called "boundary level density" therein). (See Abstract and Derwent Abstract.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use IR as the annealing method for the reasons in JP 58-098933, which include specifically to reduce the interfacial state density at the Si/SiO₂ interface of CVD deposited SiO₂.

5. Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Applicant's APA in view of Ang or alternatively over Applicant's APA in view of Roy and Wolf

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or alternatively over Applicant's APA in view of Roy and JP 58-098933, any of the above as

applied to claims 1-4, 6-9 above, and further in view of JP 60-187030.

Applicant's APA does not indicate the kind of laser to be used for crystallizing the silicon

film. But JP 60187030 discloses the benefits of Applicant's claimed laser for such crystallizing

(Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to crystallize the silicon using the lasers in JP 60187030 for the reasons indicated

therein.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication from examiner should be directed to Erik

Kielin whose telephone number is (703) 306-5980 and e-mail address is erik.kielin@uspto.gov.

The examiner can normally be reached by telephone on Monday through Thursday 9:00 AM until

7:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Charles Bowers, can be reached at (703) 308-2417 or by e-mail at

charles.bowers@uspto.gov. The fax phone number for the group is (703) 308-7722 or -7724.

FK

Charles Bowers

Charles 2. Bown &

Supervisory Patent Examiner Technology Center 2800

March 15, 2001